

WHY will there be no band concert for the people tomorrow night?

The Evening Herald

SOME Politicians pay for advertising. Others have advertising thrust upon them.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1914.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1914.

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FEDERALS PREPARE TO SURRENDER TO CONSTITUTIONALISTS

MILITARY DICTATOR IS REBEL PURPOSE

Effort to Declare Carranza not Eligible for President Defeated at Peace Conference with Villa.

DELEGATES NAMED BY ARMY TO CHOOSE HEAD

Following Surrender of City One Delegate for Each 1000 Soldiers will Meet and Elect a President.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)
Mexico, July 11.—General Carranza, the constitutionalist chief, issued a statement here today reiterating his intention of carrying out the plan of Guadalupe. He announced: "I shall continue to struggle to establish peace throughout the republic as soon as possible, and will immediately thereafter call elections which will result in the re-establishment of constitutional order in Mexico."

Torreon, Mexico, July 11.—At the Carranza-Villa conference here today an effort to prevent Carranza or any of the military leaders of the revolution from becoming candidates for the presidency failed to be adopted, according to a lengthy official statement issued here today.

The motion was made by the Villa delegates. A motion passed, however, calling upon the chief, as president ad interim at the triumph of the revolution, to call a convention composed of delegates representing the constitutional army, every thousand soldiers to be represented by one delegate selected by a committee of military chiefs to be approved by the general of the division, which would fix the date and arrange for the election.

A list of names was suggested to Carranza by all the delegates, from which he could select if he saw fit a provisional cabinet or a consulting committee to act until the election of permanent officers. Resolutions also were adopted condemning what was declared the activity of the clergy in assisting the Huerta central government.

This followed a fight in which the Villa delegates attempted to eliminate any military leader, including Carranza, from presidential possibilities.

Those recommended as suitable for the provisional cabinet were Iglesias Calderon, Luis Cabrera, Antonio Villalaz, Miguel Silva, Manuel Bonilla, Alberto Pani, Eduardo F. Bay, Ignacio Pasquira, Miguel Diaz, Leonardo Jose Vasconcellos, Miguel Alamo Robles, and Frederico Gonzalez Garza.

An important act of the conference was directed against the clergy which had taken part in the present revolution. The statement said:

"That members of the Roman Catholic church who materially or intellectually assisted the usurper Victoriano Huerta should be punished."

The convention first agreed that General Carranza was the supreme leader of the revolution and General Villa the chief of the division of the north.

With this as a basis for the negotiations, discussion began, each side advancing certain suggestions which were voted down, modified or adopted in full. In regard to the complaint that General Carranza had not assisted sufficiently the division of the north with munitions, a resolution was adopted after some argument which called for all divisions of the constitutional army to "receive from the first chief all the elements that they may need."

Certain concessions also were given

COLLIER STORSTAD IS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR DISASTER OF THE EMPRESS OF IRELAND

Wreck Commission Finds that Blame for Loss of a Thousand Lives in St. Lawrence River Rests on Alfred Tuftense, Third Officer of the Collier, in His Failure to Notify His Chief of Danger Ahead.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)

Quebec, July 11.—The collier Storstad, held to blame for the Empress of Ireland disaster, in the findings of the wreck commission, handed down today. The commission holds that the disaster was due to the Storstad's change of course, ordered by the third officer without instructions from the first officer, who was in charge of the collier at the time.

The Empress was sunk in the St. Lawrence on May 29 with a loss of more than 1,000 lives.

The collier's third officer found responsible is Alfred Tuftense. He was on the bridge when the crash occurred, and the report holds that "he was wrong and negligent in keeping the navigation of the vessel in his own hands and failing to call the captain when he saw the fog coming on."

The report says the disaster was not due to any special characteristics of the St. Lawrence. It was a disaster which might have occurred in any river in similar circumstances.

The report notes a radical conflict in the testimony of officers of the Empress and the Storstad.

"The witnesses from the Storstad," reads the report, "say they were approaching so as to pass red to red, while those on the Empress say they were approaching so as to pass green to green. The stories are irreconcilable."

"We have therefore thought it advisable to found our conclusions almost entirely on the events spoken of by the witness and on their probable

that the various chiefs might have administrative powers as well as military.

The internal trouble in the state of Sonora was mentioned in an additional recommendation calling on General Carranza "to obtain a solution of the conflict" in the western state where General Obregon, Carranza's western divisional commander, who was not represented in the conference, and Jose Maria Maytorena, the constitutionalist governor, have disagreed. It suggested also that Maytorena resign if he believed such action would end the trouble.

Carranza was named as having sole right to appoint or remove any federal employees. Resolutions to push the revolution until "the last vestige of the ex-federal army shall disappear," and matters pertaining to the agrarian and economical problems of the country completed the parts of the documents as adopted and signed by the framers.

REPORT OF EVACUATION OF GUAYMAS AN ERROR

Saltville, July 9, via Laredo, Texas, July 11.—Previous reports that the report of Guaymas had been evacuated by federalists were in error, according to advices from General Alvarado, commanding the constitutionalists besieging that city. Alvarado reported he had moved the forces so as to surround Guaymas completely on the land side.

The following message was received today from General Obregon, dated Guadalupe July 9:

"I have the honor to report that up to this time I have captured 33 trains from the enemy, eight cannons, seven machine guns, two cars of artillery and ammunition, and six of rifle cartridges and still continue to capture prisoners and supplies."

AMERICAN WARSHIPS SAIL TO GUAYMAS

On Board U. S. S. California, Mazatlan, July 10. By wireless to San Diego, July 11.—Reports received at federal headquarters here today say that the British steamer Acadia sailed from Acapulco for Salina Cruz with 450 infantrymen. The city is left with 500 irregular troops as guard.

News of the fall of Guadalupe reached the Pacific fleet today. The cruiser California and the destroyer Preble sailed early today to Santa

sequence in order to arrive at a solution of the difficulty.

"We have come to the conclusion that Mr. Tuftense was mistaken if he supposed that there was any intention on the part of the Empress to pass port to port or that she, in fact, by her lights manifested the intention of doing so; but it appears to us to be a mistake which would have been of no consequence if both ships had subsequently kept their courses."

"Shortly after the ships came into the position of green to green, as claimed by Captain Kendall, or red to red, as claimed by Mr. Tuftense, the fog shut them out from each other, and it was while they were both enveloped in this fog that the course of one of the other was changed and the collision brought about."

"Therefore, the question as to who is to blame resolves itself into a simple issue, namely, which of the ships changed her course during the fog. 'There is in our opinion no ground for saying that the course of the Empress of Ireland was ever changed in the sense that the wheel was actually moved, but as the hearing proceeded another explanation was propounded, namely, that the vessel changed her course, not by reason of any willful alterations of her wheel but in consequence of some uncontrollable movement.'

"This, it was suggested, might have been due to an insufficient area of rudder or some mishap to the steering gear, 'but,' says the report, 'we are of the opinion that the allegations as to their condition are not well founded.'

Roads, a large French mining town across the Gulf of California from Guaymas. The gunboat Annapolis and the German cruiser Leipzig sailed for Guaymas.

FUEL SHORTAGE TO BE REMEDIED AT ONCE

Saltville, Mex., via Laredo, Texas, July 11.—The shortage of coal for moving troops trains from General Villa is said to have suffered recently, is to be relieved immediately. General Carranza has given orders to allow coal trains to be run from the Coalfields fields near Salinas to Torreon, where it was said traffic had been interrupted because of lack of fuel. Report was also received from Tembladeras, Vera Cruz, that fully half the federal forces were ready to join the constitutionalists. General Garcia Pena of the federal garrison at Tembladeras has been ordered to Mexico City to reinforce the garrison there. General Estaban Marquis, who holds the larger part of the state of Puebla for the constitutionalists, has sent a delegation here to greet General Carranza and receive orders. This delegation left for Saltville June 27.

John R. Sullivan, American vice-consul at Saltville, has arrived here to resume his duties.

DREADNAUGHT NEVADA LAUNCHED TODAY AT FORE RIVER YARDS

Quincy, Mass., July 11.—Turbine engines and oil fuel will turn the motive power of the 27,500-ton battleship Nevada, which was launched at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding company today. This latest addition to the United States navy is a sister ship of the Oklahoma, launched at Camden, N. J. last March. It is expected that she will be placed in commission next January. The Nevada has a length over all of 583 feet, beam 95 feet and mean draft of 29½ feet, and her estimated speed is 29½ knots an hour.

Secretary Daniels of the navy department, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Governor Tasker L. Odell of Nevada, and Senator Pittman of that state were the principal guests at the launching. The sponsor was Governor Odell's niece, Eleanor Ann Siebert, 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Siebert of Reno.

HUERTA TO RESIGN IN NEXT FEW DAYS

Francisco Carbajal, Newly Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs Will Succeed the Defeated Dictator.

HOPED CARRANZA WILL TREAT WITH NEW HEAD

Terms to be Offered by New President will be Virtually Those of Surrender, to Save Conflict in City.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)
Washington, July 11.—Information was received from Mexico City by diplomats here today saying General Huerta would resign within two or three days in favor of Francisco Carbajal, newly appointed minister of foreign affairs.

It was learned that the appointment of Carbajal, who took office yesterday, is part of a general program by which it is hoped to make peace with the constitutionalists. The Huerta delegates to the Niagara conference are understood to have been awaiting this move for several days. Carbajal has long been a member of the supreme court of Mexico and on May 31 last was elected chief justice.

Realizing that the constitutionalists would disapprove the plan for a peace conference with representatives of General Huerta as proposed by the mediators, because they don't wish to have dealings in any form with Huerta, the suggestion was made to the Huerta group that another man be placed in power with whom the constitutionalists might feel disposed to treat.

Carbajal is a member of the class which supported Huerta but is regarded as having liberal sympathies. He was the peace envoy whom General Porfirio Diaz sent to Juarez in 1911 and arranged with Madero for the transfer of power to the successful revolutionists.

It is believed here that Carbajal will endeavor to arrange terms of peace which would be virtually terms of surrender. The people in Mexico City are reported apprehensive of a military conquest of the capital and the efforts of an influential class are believed to be directed toward arranging a peaceful transfer of power.

There would be no necessity for a large army to enter the Mexican capital under such a plan, but merely a few thousand men, able to maintain order if the federal troops evacuated.

With the naming of Carbajal renewed efforts will be made, it is understood, by the Mexican delegates who were at the Niagara mediation, to bring about a peace conference. Washington supporters of General Carranza are in favor of such a plan.

ANOTHER MEXICAN MINISTER HITS TRAIL FOR EUROPE

Mexico City, July 11.—Roberto Estaban-Rios, former acting Mexican foreign minister, left today for Vera Cruz on his way to Europe and South America.

PROGRESSIVES URGE COLONEL TO KEEP OUT IN NEW YORK

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)
Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 11.—Protesters from Progressive leaders in all parts of the country against the proposal that Col. Roosevelt run for governor of New York pointed in on the former president by mail and wire today.

Efficient time had elapsed since the attempt of the New York leaders to bring in letters from the south and west, and in virtually every instance the demand was made that Col. Roosevelt stay out of the race.

Mrs. Carman Works With Attorney.

Minneapolis, N. Y., July 11.—Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, charged with the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, was engaged today in giving the testimony given at the coroner's inquest with her attorney, George M. Levy. Mrs. Carman has

BUSINESS MEN TELL WISHES TO SENATE

Referendum Taken by Chamber of Commerce of United States on Pending Measures Shows Interesting Results.

OVERWHELMING VOTE AGAINST INTERLOCKING

Five Hundred and Fifty-Nine Organizations in Thirty-Six States Record Their Views on Trust Measures.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)

Washington, July 11.—Results of a referendum on the trust bills pending in congress, conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States among its constituent members, were announced here today. Some organizations declined to vote, giving as their reason that they regarded such legislative unnecessary at this time. Business organizations in thirty-six states, causing a total vote of 559, recorded their views.

The vote against attempt by statute to forbid discriminations in prices of commodities was 531 to 27.

That a proposal to compel persons controlling the product of mines to sell to all applicants "who may be responsible" is wrong in principle and unworkable in practice, was voted 527 to 32.

That there should be no statutory prohibition of conditions accompanying sales and leases to the effect that buyers or lessees cannot handle or use the products of competitors, was voted 514 to 45.

That a final decision in an equity suit brought by the government which establishes the existence or non-existence of restraint of trade of a monopoly should be conclusive evidence as to the same general fact in private actions brought against the same defendants under the antitrust laws, was voted 484 to 75.

That interlocking of directors among competitive business corporations, including railroads, should be prohibited regardless of the size of the corporations, if elimination of competition among the corporations in question would constitute a violation of the Sherman act was voted 491 to 68.

That interlocking of officers and directors between railroads and industries concerned with which they transport any substantial volume of business should be prohibited except in such instances as the interstate commerce commission may determine are not detrimental to the public interest was voted 494 to 65.

That there should be legislation in a form which would not pronounce illegal an existing situation but would authorize the interstate commerce commission on finding a detriment to the public interest in any interlocking, to order that it be terminated was voted 429 to 121.

That problems involved in preventing concentration of credit should be referred for investigation and recommendation to the federal reserve board or some other competent body, was voted 446 to 143.

That corporate ownership of stock, directly or indirectly of competitor corporations should be prohibited if elimination of competition among the corporations in question would constitute a violation of the Sherman act, except in such instances as the interstate trade commission, or the interstate commerce commission, in the case of railroads, may determine are not detrimental to the public interest was voted 432 to 125.

That there should be an attempt to regulate the shares of stock issued by corporations engaged in interstate commerce, was voted 445 to 144.

STRIKE OUT SECTION OF CLAYTON BILL

Washington, July 11.—In revising the Clayton antitrust bill as it passed the house, the senate judiciary committee today struck out section 3, which would make it unlawful for an owner, operator or transporter of products of any mine, or of gas well, reduction works, or of any hydro-electric plant, or for any persons selling such products to refuse arbitrarily to sell the product to any responsible person applying for it.

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INTERMOUNTAIN RATES GO ON OCTOBER 1

Date of Rates Sustained by Supreme Court Ruling Advanced to Give Roads Time to Complete Tariffs.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)

Washington, July 11.—The effective date of the interstate commerce commission's intermountain rates, recently sustained by the supreme court, has been advanced to October 1, to enable the railroads to compile and publish the tariffs to be put into effect.

Slight modifications of the zone boundary lines fixed in the original order have been made to make the zones on diagonal traffic from the Lake Superior region to the South Pacific coast, and from Galveston to the North Pacific coast, conform to the zones already fixed in tariffs applicable to class rates.

At a hearing early in October the railroads will be afforded an opportunity to show that on certain articles which take a through rate to the Pacific coast of \$1 or less for carloads and \$2 or less for less than carloads, greater relief ought to be granted. This traffic is heavy, but out of the shipments, much of which is now carried by sea from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The carriers in terms have agreed to abide by the conclusions of the commission on that hearing by January 1.

Some articles are exempted from the operation of the long and short haul provision of the law after October 1 as follows:

Sulphate of ammonia, chloride and carbide of calcium, canned fruits and meats, mince, tomatoes, green coffee, cotton piece goods, hardware and tools, pig iron, structural iron, iron fence, iron pipe, iron pipe, wire fencing, points, paper, rice, radiators, sectional boilers, pig and slab tin and insulated copper wire.

Those articles will take a higher rate to intermediate points than to Pacific coast terminals, chiefly because of the water competition to the Pacific coast.

EVIL LUCK ON TRAIL OF PEDRO VALDEZ OF TRINIDAD

Entire Family Lost Lives in Ludlow Tent Colony Fire and Pedro is Now Dying from Bullet Wound.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)

Trinidad, Colo., July 11.—Pedro Valdez, a striker, whose entire family, consisting of his wife and three children, perished in the fire at the Ludlow tent colony following the strike of April 29, lies at the hospital here, near death from a bullet wound received here yesterday when he was shot by Vincente Martorena, a truck farmer at Garcia Plaza, who believed, he declares, that Valdez was going to elope with his daughter. Valdez is not expected to recover.

Problems involved in preventing concentration of credit should be referred for investigation and recommendation to the federal reserve board or some other competent body, was voted 446 to 143.

That corporate ownership of stock, directly or indirectly of competitor corporations should be prohibited if elimination of competition among the corporations in question would constitute a violation of the Sherman act, except in such instances as the interstate trade commission, or the interstate commerce commission, in the case of railroads, may determine are not detrimental to the public interest was voted 432 to 125.

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MENDOZA IN DANGER ON MEGOTES POINT

German Steamship Goes Ashore on Coast of Argentina and Lives of 257 Passengers are Threatened.

INVERMORE PASSENGERS CARRIED TO SAFETY

Coastal Steamer Driven Ashore by Ice Sinks Rapidly Off the Coast of Labrador. Rescued with Difficulty.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)

Buenos Aires, Argentina, July 11.—The German steamship Mendoza went ashore today in a fog off Megotes Point on the Argentine coast. She has 257 people on board, including passengers and crew, and telegraphs by wireless that her position is dangerous.

The Argentine gunboat Patri and two tugs have gone to the assistance of the Mendoza, which is lying about five miles to the south of Cape Corrientes, where there are many sunken rocks near the shore.

The Mendoza, a vessel of 2,854 tons net, belonging to the Hamburg South American Steamship company, was built in 1894.

ALL PASSENGERS TAKEN OFF INVERMORE IN SAFETY

St. John's, N. F., July 11.—All passengers on the coastal steamer Invermore, which struck on the rock near Brig Harbor Point, on the Labrador coast, last night, were landed safely today. Messages received here from the scene of the wreck said that the steamer filled rapidly after striking and was today resting on the rocks with only her top deck above water.

The Invermore struck while trying to avoid the heavy ice north of the strait of Belle Isle. She left here July 4 to go as far north as the ice would permit. She carried a heavy freight and many passengers, most of them Labrador fishermen and planters who were bound north for the summer.

The steamship Kyle, with divers and wrecking gear, was sent from here for Brig Harbor today, as the officers of the Invermore believed that there was some hope of refloating the vessel.

Brig Harbor Point is on the north side of Hamilton Inlet, a little south of the 50th parallel of latitude and about 275 miles north of Belle Isle. It is on a desolate stretch of rocky coast, peopled only by a few scattered families of fishermen.

The Invermore, formerly called the Bromedary, is owned by the Bold Newfoundland Railway company. She was built at Glasgow in 1883 and is 250 feet long.

CURIOUS SPECTACLE IN NATION'S GREATEST CITY

Seven Thousand Anarchists Gather in Union Square, New York, Today, to Hear Alexander Berkman, Anarchist Preach the Doctrine of the Bomb. Red Badge of Terror Decorates Speaker's Stand and Banners of Army of Destruction.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)

New York, July 11.—Seven thousand persons, professed anarchists, some members of the Industrial Workers of the World, the Free Speech League and kindred organizations, and some merely curious, gathered in Union Square this afternoon for a demonstration in "memory of the three men killed in the bomb explosion of July 4. The ashes of the victims were not exhibited in urns the mayor having forbidden it.

Seven hundred police surrounded the square before the services were begun. There was no immediate disorder.

Alexander Berkman, anarchist, was the first speaker. He spoke from a stand decorated with anarchistic red and the mourning black. He had a red and black band on his arm and a red carnation pinned to his coat. Surrounding the stand were banners

executed in red and black. One proclaimed: "Carson, Hansen and Berg did not die in vain."

Berkman launched into a bitter attack on John D. Rockefeller.

"These men have been murdered by the agents of the capitalist crowd," he said. "If so John D. Rockefeller is responsible for their death. He has committed many murders and would not stop at this. Or maybe the men were murdered because of their loyalty. They were either victims of a murder plot or accomplices to the cause of liberty."

"I hope they were martyrs and were killed by a bomb they expected to use against the enemies of labor. We are now ready to resort to physical force. We will get our rights by bloodshed. We are advancing toward a revolution."

The crowd cheered Berkman's remarks and when he concluded gave three cheers for the dead men.